



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

In commenting on the results of the conferences, the distinction between conventions, signed declarations, unsigned declarations, resolutions and *vœux* is clearly stated (p. 136). The convention, or signed declaration, is a law proposed for ratification: the others are projects proposed for future consideration.

Occasional repetitions occur, which are the less to be wondered at since the work is an amplification of a course of lectures given at Johns Hopkins University, the primary purpose of which naturally was to impress the principal matters on the minds of the students. Thus, upon page 39 we have a long quotation from a dispatch of our minister at St. Petersburg, and on page 41 an important part of it appears again.

An appendix to vol. i and the whole of vol. ii, comprising in all about 600 pages, are devoted to documents throwing light on the preparation for each of the conferences, or stating their proceedings and conclusions.

Professor Scott has thus not only given the general public a clear view of the formation and the achievements of the two most imposing international congresses ever held, but put the student of public law who desires to examine them more closely, in possession of the most important sources of original information.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN.

The Two Hague Conferences. BY WILLIAM I. HULL. (New York: Ginn and Company. 1908. Pp. 516.)

This work is written, the author states, to carry out the suggestion of the National Educational Association which at its forty-fifth session recommended to its members "that the work of the Hague conferences and of the peace associations be studied carefully and the results given proper consideration in the work of instruction." It is not to be expected that a book written to order will conform to the canons of historical criticism nor that the facts will be interpreted in critical spirit; and, in justice to the author, it should be stated at the outset that this is not the primary purpose of the work. The attempt is made to give a "historical record, and not to enter the field of partisan argument or theoretical contention." And, in general, he has given us a very good, well-ordered narrative of the work of the two conferences. The arrangement of the topics is such that a separate account of each conference may be secured, or a comparative study upon each topic discussed by the two conferences may be made. Thus for example,

under the general topic of "Armaments" the discussions of 1899 are given under a sub-topic in 17 pages, while the discussions of 1907 upon the same subject are given in 6 pages immediately following. The same arrangement is followed throughout the work, enabling the reader to obtain not only a complete account of each subject discussed by each conference, but also to compare the work of the two conferences on any particular point. This arrangement also permits of the omission of any portion of the work without destroying the unity of the subject. In fact the arrangement is one of the most important and commendable features of the book; and when it is remembered that such conferences are productive of a mass of formal speeches and correspondence, in large part resulting to no purpose, such a sifting of results as the author has laid before us becomes a real contribution to the average reader; and much will be important to the student of international law.

In broad outline, the first 50 pages deal with the membership, organization, and program of the two conferences; 24 pages are devoted to armaments; 191, to warfare in the air, on the sea and on the land; 160, to arbitration, and the last 51 pages, to a summary of the results.

To the student of political institutions it will be of interest to note the influence of public opinion shaping the proceedings of the conventions; it forced the members to make public their daily transactions and influenced them in every move; they were in fact mere delegates restrained or impelled by the thousands of petitioners from the numerous peace associations, civic federations and churches of all civilized lands. In the summary of results the author has not always given the correct impression of actual achievements; the cause of peace is often over-stated and proper recognition is not always given to what had been accomplished in the way of codification prior to the two conferences; neither is there any recognition of the fact that in some instances the steps taken by the conferences were rather from, than towards, universal arbitration. In general, however, facts seem to be accurately stated though in a style not far above that employed by the average newspaper reporter; and, with the evident attempt to enliven the narrative, unimportant and trivial matters are often introduced. Sometimes too a careless statement appears which is not strictly accurate, such as the reference to Hugo Grotius as "the founder of International Law" (p. 18). This, of course, is a very minor point and will not mislead the scholar, but in a work intended for public instruction accuracy of expression is important.

Since the proceedings of the two conferences were conducted in the French language, the copious extracts made for this book may not always retain the original force of the addresses, nor is this essential to the purpose of the work. In this connection mention may be made of a companion volume on the *Texts of the Peace Conferences at the Hague* (Ginn and Company), by J. B. Scott. This work contains in parallel columns the French and English texts of all the convention adopted, including correspondence and other important documents.

Professor Hull's sources of information for the first conference are the *Conference Internationale de la Paix*—the official record, and the *Actes et Documents relatifs au Programme de la Conference de la Paix de la Haye 1899*—a collection of materials upon which the work of this conference is based. Both of these collections are published by the Netherlands government. For the second conference the official record has not yet been published, though a daily account was printed in the *Currier de la Conférence* edited by Mr. Stead, a member of the conference. Holl's work on *The Peace Conference at the Hague* has also been used, but with this exception no reference is made to the general literature of the subject. A very good index adds to the usefulness of the work.

KARL F. GEISER.

Die Zweite Haager Friedenskonferenz. I. Teil. Das Prozessrecht. Im Anhang: Die Haager Schlussakte mit den sämtlichen Konventionen. Von OTFRIED NIPPOLD. (Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1908. Pp. 231, lxxxxii.)

This work, originally published in Niemeyer's *Zeitschrift für Internationales Privat- und Öffentliches Recht*, is now issued in separate form with important additions. The appendix containing the final act and conventions adopted by the conference is separately paged in order that it may take its proper place at the end of the book when the second part has been issued. The second part is to deal with the laws of war. The first part deals only with peaceful methods of settling international disputes.

The author has endeavored to avoid all observations and conclusions which are not based on the work of the conference itself, and therefore has used only official documents of the conference, and authentic reports of the speeches and deliberations of the delegates. The introduction